THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1830. NO. 44.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, *No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

April 23—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

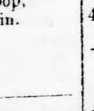
The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.



Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street.

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of course and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing,
Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes,
Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths,
Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather,
Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage,
Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards,
Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9. 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3½ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality.
Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS.

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS.
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
} Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 300 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS
FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair; and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

PHOENIX BREWERY
FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

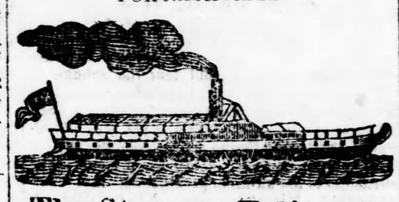
IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

FOR NASHVILLE.



The Steamer Talisman

WILL leave this place, for Nashville, on the first opening of the river. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply on board, or to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 2—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.

January 22, 1830.—tf

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may be had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop; and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.

Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

Poetry.

From Blackwood's Magazine for January.

THE FIRST GRAY HAIR.

The matron at her mirror, with her hand upon her brow,
Is gazing on her lovely face—aye lovely even now:
Why doth she lean upon her hand with such a look of care?
Why steals that tear across her cheek?—She sees her first gray hair.

Time from her form hath ta'en away but little of its grace;
His touch of thought hath dignified the beauty of her face:
Yet she might mingle in the dance where maidens gaily trip,
So bright is still her hazel eye, so beautiful her lip.

The faded form is often mark'd by sorrow more than years;
The wrinkle on the cheek may be the course of secret tears;
The mournful lip may murmur of a love it ne'er confest,
And the dimness of the eye betray a heart that cannot rest.

But she hath been a happy wife;—the lover of her youth
May proudly claim the smile that prays the trial of his truth;
A sense of slight—of loneliness—hath never banish'd sleep:
Her life hath been a cloudless one;—then, wherefore doth she weep?

She look'd upon her raven locks;—what thoughts did they recall?
Oh! not of nights when they were deck'd for banquet or for ball:
They brought back thoughts of early youth, e'er she had learnt to check,
With artificial wreaths, the curls that sported o'er her neck.

She seem'd to feel her mother's hand pass lightly thro' her hair,
And draw it from her brow, to leave a kiss of kindness there;
She seem'd to view her father's smile, and feel the playful touch,
That sometimes feign'd to steal away the curls she prized so much.

And now she sees her first gray hair! oh, deem it not a crime
For her to weep—when she beholds the first foot-mark of Time!
She knows that one by one, those mute mementos will increase,
And steal youth, beauty, strength away, till life itself shall cease.

'Tis not the tear of vanity for beauty on the wane:
Yet though the blossom may not sigh, to bud and bloom again,
It cannot but remember with a feeling of regret,
The spring forever gone—the summer sun so nearly set.

Ah, Lady, heed the monitor! thy mirror tells the truth,
Assume the matron's folded veil, resign the wreath of youth:
Go!—bind it on thy daughter's brow, in her thou'lt still look fair,
Twere well would all learn wisdom who behold their first gray hair!

T. H. BAYLY.

Miscellany.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

CONCLUDED.

I come now, Mr. President, to that part of the gentleman's speech, which has been the main occasion of my addressing the Senate. The East! the obnoxious, the rebuked, the always reproached East! We have come in, sir, on this debate, for even more than a common share of accusation and attack. If the honorable member from South Carolina was not our original accuser, he has yet recited the indictment against us, with the air and tone of a public prosecutor. He has summoned us to plead, on our arraignment; and he tells us we are charged with the crime of a narrow and selfish policy; of endeavoring to restrain emigration to the West; and, having that object in view, of maintaining a steady opposition to western measures and western interests. And the cause of all this narrow and selfish policy, the gentleman finds in the tariff—I think he called it the accursed policy of the tariff. This policy, the gentleman tells us, requires multitudes of dependent laborers, a population of paupers, and that it is to secure these at home, that the East opposes whatever may induce to western emigration. Sir, I rise to defend the East. I rise to repel, both the charge itself, and the cause assigned for it. I deny that the East has, at any time, shown an illiberal policy towards the West. I pronounce the whole accusation to be without the least foundation in any facts, existing either now, or at any previous time. I deny it in the general, and I deny each and all its particulars. I deny the sum total, and I deny the detail. I deny that the East has ever manifested hostility to the West, and I deny that she has adopted any policy that would naturally have led her into such a course. But the tariff! the tariff! Sir, I beg to say, in regard to the East, that the original policy of the tariff is not her's, whether it be wise or unwise. New England is not its author. If gentlemen will recur to the tariff of 1816, they will find that that was not carried by New England votes. It was truly more a Southern, than an Eastern measure. And what votes carried the tariff of 1824? Certainly, not those of New England. It is known to have been made matter of reproach, especially against Massachusetts, that she would not aid the tariff of 1824; and a selfish motive was imputed to her for that also. In point of fact, it is true that she did, indeed, oppose the tariff of 1824. There were more votes in favor of that law in the House of Representatives, not only in each of a majority of Western States, but even in Virginia herself also, than in Massachusetts. It was literally forced upon New England; and this shows how groundless, how void of all probability any charge must be, which imputes to her hostility to the growth of the Western States, as naturally flowing from a cherished policy of her own. But leaving all conjectures about causes and motives, I go at once to the fact, and I meet it with one broad, comprehensive, and emphatic negative. I deny, that in any part of her history, at any period of the government, or in relation to any leading subject, New England has manifested such hostility as is charged upon her. On the contrary, I maintain that, from the day of the cession of the Territories by the States to Congress, no portion of the country has acted, either with more liberality or more intelligence, on the subject of the western lands, in the new States, than New England. This statement, though strong, is no stronger than the strictest truth will warrant.—Let us look at the historical facts. So soon as the cessions were obtained, it became necessary to make provision for the government and disposition of the Territory—the country was to be governed. This for the present, it was obvious, must be by some territorial system of administration. But the soil, also, was to be granted and settled. Those immense regions, large enough almost for an empire, were to be appropriated to private ownership. How was this best to be done? What system for sale and disposition should be adopted? Two modes for conducting the sales presented themselves; the one a southern, and the other a northern mode. It would be tedious, sir, here, to run out these different systems, into all their distinctions, and to contrast their opposite results. That which was adopted was the northern system, and is that which we now see in successful operation in all the new States. That which was rejected, was the system of warrants, surveys, entry and location; such as prevails south of the Ohio. It is not necessary to extend these remarks into invidious comparisons. This last system, is that which, as has been emphatically said, has *shingled* over the country to which it was applied with so many conflicting titles and claims. Every body acquainted with the subject, knows how easily it leads to speculation and litigation—two great calamities in a new country. From the system actually established, these evils are banished. Now, sir, in effecting this great measure, the first important measure on the whole subject, New-England acted with vigor and effect, and the latest posterity of those who settled north-west of the Ohio, will have reason to remember, with gratitude, her patriotism and her wisdom. The system adopted was her own system. She knew, for she had tried and proved its value. It was the old fashioned way of surveying lands, before the issuing of any title papers, and then of inserting accurate and precise descriptions in the patents or grants, and proceeding with regular reference to metes and bounds.—This gives to original titles, derived from government, a certain and fixed character; it cuts up litigation by the roots, and the settler commences his labors with the assurance that he has a clear title. It is easy to perceive, but not easy to measure, the importance of this in a new country. New England gave this system to the West; and while it remains, there will be spread over all the west one monument of her intelligence in matters of government, and her practical good sense.

At the foundation of the constitution of these new north-western States, we are accustomed, sir, to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of a lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character, than the ordinance of '87. That instrument was drawn by Nathan Dane, then, and now, a citizen of Massachusetts. It was adopted, as I think I have understood, without the slightest alteration; and certainly it has happened to a few men to be the authors of a political measure of more large and enduring consequence. It fixed, forever, the character of the population in the vast regions northwest of the Ohio, by excluding from them involuntary servitude. It impressed on the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to bear up any other than free men. It laid the interdict against personal servitude, in original compact, not only deeper than any local law, but deeper, also, than all local constitutions. Under the circumstances then existing, I look upon this original and seasonable provision, as a real good attained. We see its consequences at this moment, and we shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow. It was a great and salutary measure of prevention. Sir, I should fear the rebuke of no intelligent gentleman of Kentucky, were I to ask whether, if such an ordinance could have been applied to his own State, while it yet was a wilderness, and before Boone had passed the gap of the Allegheny, he does not suppose it would have contributed to the ultimate greatness of that commonwealth?—It is, at any rate, not to be doubted, that where it did apply, it has produced an effect not easily to be described, or measured in the growth of the States, and the extent and increase of their population. Now Sir, this great measure again was carried by the North, and by the North alone. There were, indeed, individuals elsewhere favorable to it; but it was supported as a measure, entirely by the votes of the northern States. If New England had been governed by the narrow and selfish views ascribed to her, this very measure was, of all others, the best calculated to thwart her purposes. It was, of all things, the very means of rendering certain a vast emigration from her own population to the west. She looked to that consequence only to disregard it. She deemed the regulation a most useful one to the States that would spring up on the territory, and advantageous to the country at large. She adhered to the principle of it perseveringly, year after year, until it was finally accomplished.

Leaving then, Mr. President, these two great and leading measures, and coming down to our own times, what is there in the history of recent measures of government that exposes New England to this accusation of hostility to western interests? I assert, boldly, that in all measures conducive to the welfare of the west since my acquaintance here, no part of the country has manifested a more liberal policy. I beg to say, sir, that I do not state this with a view of claiming for her any special regard on that account. Not at all. She does not place her support of measures on the ground of favor conferred—far otherwise. What she has done has been consonant to her view of the general good, and therefore she has done it. She has sought to make no gain of it; on the contrary, individuals may have felt undoubtedly some natural regret, at finding the relative importance of their own States diminished, by the growth of the west. But New England has regarded that as in the natural course of things, and never complained of it. Let me see, sir, any one measure favorable to the west, which has been opposed by New England since the government bestowed its attention to these western improvements. Select what you will, if it be a measure of acknowledged utility, I answer for it, it will be found that not only were New England votes for it, but the N. E. votes carried it. Will you take the Cumberland road? who has made that? Will you take the Portland Canal? whose support carried that bill? Sir, at what period beyond the Greek kalends, could these measures, or measures like these, have been accomplished, had they depended on the votes of Southern gentlemen? Why sir, we know that we must have waited till the constitutional notions of these gentlemen had undergone an entire change.—Generally speaking, they have done nothing, and can do nothing. All that has been effected, has been done by the votes of reproached New England. I undertake to say, Sir, that if you look to the votes on any one of these measures, and strike out from the list of ayes the names of the New England members, it will be found that in every case, the south would then have voted down the west, and the measure would have failed. I do not believe that one dollar has been expended for these purposes beyond the mountain, which could have been obtained without cordial co-operation and support from New England.

Sir, I put the gentleman to the west itself. Let gentlemen who have sat here ten years, come forth and declare, by what aids, and by whose votes, they have succeeded, in measures deemed of essential importance to their part of the country.—To all men of sense and candor in or out of Congress, who have any knowledge upon the subject, New England may appeal, for refutation of the reproach now attempted to be cast upon her, in this respect.

I take liberty to repeat, that I make no claim, on behalf of New England, or on account of that which I have now stated. She does not profess to have acted out of favor, for it would not become her so to have acted. She solicits for no especial thanks; but in the consciousness of having done her duty in these things, uprightly and honestly, and with a fair and liberal spirit, be assured she will repel, whenever she thinks the occasion calls for it, an unjust and gronndless imputation of partiality and selfishness.

The gentleman alluded to a report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, which, according to his reading or construction of it, recommended what he calls the tariff policy, or a branch of that policy; that is, the restraining of emigration to the west, for the purpose of keeping hands at home, to carry on the manufactures. I think, sir, that the gentleman misapprehended the meaning of the Secretary, in the interpretation given to his remarks. I understand him only as saying, that since the low prince of lands at the west acts as a constant and standing bounty to agriculture, it is, on that account, the more reasonable, to provide encouragement for manufactures. But sir, even if the Secretary's observation were to be understood as the gentleman understands it, it would not be a sentiment borrowed from any New England source. Whether it be right or wrong, it does not originate in that quarter.

In the course of these remarks, Mr. President, I have spoken of the supposed desire, on the part of the Atlantic States, to check, or at least not to hasten, western emigration, as a *narrow policy*. Perhaps I ought to have qualified the expression; because, sir, I am now about to quote the opinion of one, to whom I would impute nothing narrow. I am now about to refer you to the language of a gentleman of much and deserved distinction, now a member of the other House, and occupying a prominent situation there. The gentleman, sir, is from South Carolina. In 1825, a debate arose in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Western Road. It happened to me to take some part in that debate; I was answered by the honorable gentleman to whom I have alluded, and I replied. May I be pardoned, sir, if I read a part of this debate.

"The gentleman from Massachusetts has urged," said Mr. McD., "as one leading reason why the Government should make roads to the West, that these roads have a tendency to settle the public lands; that they increase the inducements to settlement, and that this is a national object. Sir, I differ entirely from his views on the subject. I think that the public lands are settling quite fast enough; that our people need want no stimulus to urge them thither; but want rather a check, at least on that artificial tendency to western settlement, which we have created by our own laws.

"The gentleman says, that the great object of Government, with respect to those lands, is not to make them a source of revenue, but to get them settled. What would have been thought of this argument in the old thirteen States? It amounts to this, that those States are to offer a bonus of their own impoverishment, to create a vortex to swallow up our floating population.—Look, Sir, at the present aspect of the Southern States. In no part of Europe will you see the same indications of decay. Deserted villages—houses falling to ruin; impoverished lands thrown out of cultivation. Sir, I believe that if the public lands had never been sold, the aggregate amount of the national wealth would have been greater at this moment. Our population, if concentrated in the old States, and not ground down by tariffs, would have been more prosperous and more wealthy. But every inducement has been held out to them to settle in the West, until our population has become sparse, and then the effects of this sparseness are now to be counteracted by another artificial system. Sir, I say if there is any object worthy the attention of this government, it is a plan which shall limit the sale of the public lands. If those lands were sold according to their real value, be it so. But while the Government continues, as it now does, to give them away, they will draw the population of the older States, and still further increase the effect which is already distressingly felt, and which must go to diminish the value of all those States possess. And this, Sir, is held out to us as a motive for granting the present appropriation. I would not, indeed, prevent the formation of roads on these considerations, but I certainly would not encourage it. Sir, there is an additional item in the account of the benefits which this Government has conferred on the Western States. It is the sale of the public lands at the minimum price. At this moment we are selling to the people of the West, lands at one dollar and twenty-five cents, which are worth fifteen, and which would sell at that price if the markets were not glutted."

"Mr. Webster observed, in reply, that the gentleman from South Carolina had mistaken him, if he supposed that it was a wish so to hasten the sales of the public lands, as to throw them into the hands of purchasers, who should sell again. His idea only went as far as this: that the price should be fixed so low as not to prevent the settlement of the land, yet not so low as to induce speculators to purchase. Mr. W. observed that he could not at all concur with the gentleman from South Carolina, in wishing to retain the laboring classes of population in the eastern States from going to any part of our territory, where they could better their conditions, nor did he suppose such idea was any where entertained. The observations of the gentleman had opened to him new views of policy on this subject, and he thought he now could perceive why some of our States continued to have such bad roads; it must be for the purpose of preventing people from going out of them. The gentleman from South Carolina supposes, that if our population had been confined to the old thirteen States, the aggregate wealth of the country would have been greater than it now is. But Sir, it is an error, that the increase of the aggregate of the national wealth, is the object chiefly to be pursued by government. The distribution of the national wealth is an object quite as important as its increase. He was not surprised that the old States, not increasing in population so fast as was expected (for he believed nothing like a decrease was pretended) should be an idea by no means agreeable to gentlemen from those States: we are all reluctant in submitting to the loss of relative importance—but this was nothing more than the natural condition of a country densely populated in one part, and possessing in another a vast tract of unsettled lands. The plan of the gentleman went to reverse the order of nature, vainly expecting to retain men within a small and comparatively unproductive territory, "who have all the world before them where to choose". For his own part, he was in favor of letting population take its own course; he should experience no feeling of mortification if any of his constituents liked better to settle on the Kansas or the Arkansas, or the Lord knows where, within our territory: let them go, and be happier if they could. The gentleman says, our aggregate of wealth would have been greater if our population had been restrained within the limits of the old States; but does he not consider population to be wealth? And has not this been increased by the settlement of a new and fertile country? Such a country presents the most alluring of all prospects to a young and laboring man; it gives him a freehold—it offers to him weight and respectability in society; and above all, it presents to him a prospect of a permanent provision for his children. Sir, these are inducements which never were resisted, and never will be; and, were the whole extent of country filled with population up to the Rocky Mountains, these inducements would carry that population forward to the shores of the Pacific ocean. Sir, it is vain to talk; individuals will seek their own good, and not any artificial aggregate of the nation's wealth: a young, enterprising and hardy agriculturist, can conceive of nothing better to him than plenty of good, cheap land."

Sir, with the reading of these extracts I leave the subject. The Senate will bear me witness that I am not accustomed to allude to local opinions, nor to compare, nor contrast different portions of the country. I have often suffered things to pass which I might properly enough have considered as deserving a remark, without any observation. But I have felt it my duty, on this occasion, to vindicate the State I represent from charges and imputations on her public character and conduct, which I know to be undeserved and unfounded. If advanced elsewhere, they might be passed, perhaps, without notice. But whatever is said here, is supposed to be entitled to public regard, and to deserve public attention—it derives importance and dignity from the place where it is uttered. As a true Representative of the State which has sent me here, it is my duty, and a duty which I shall fulfil, to place her history and her conduct, her honor and her character, in their just and proper light, so often as I think an attack is made upon her, so respectable as to deserve to be repelled.

Mr. W. concluded by moving the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

LEGAL MEDICINE.

A case has recently occurred in France in which a body was disinterred several years after burial, and the fact of the individual having been poisoned by arsenic determined by chemical examination.—M. Orfila was asked, last June, if a body, removed from the grave, after such a lapse of time, could possibly afford proofs of poison having been administered, and if so, in what manner such an investigation was to be conducted? To this question he replied, that it was very probable the body was already almost entirely reduced to ashes, but that nevertheless, if a sort of blackish coom was found at the side of the spinal column, chiefly in the dorsal and lumbar regions, such mass might be analysed in the manner pointed out in his work on Toxicology. MM. Ozanam and Ide, physicians at Lyons, where the supposed murder had occurred, were requested by the legal authorities to proceed to the disinterment of the body of a man who they suspected had been poisoned by his daughter in the year 1822 in the department of Ain. They accordingly did so, and found that nitrate of potass and hydro sulphuric acid were acted upon by the suspected matters as arsenic. The grave had been dug in a dry gravelly soil, in which there was a little sulphate of lime; and to this circumstance must doubtless be attributed the remarkable state of preservation in which the body was found.—The coffin was entire, formed of thick planks of fir, which internally were quite dry.

Although more than seven years had elapsed since the interment, the body was recognized by the priest, by the grave-digger, and even by some of the national guard who had assisted at the ceremony, and fired over the grave. All remembered the spot, and the individual was identified by the hair which remained, and by the teeth, all of which were in the sockets, except one particular tooth, which he had lost before death: and lastly, the joiner recognized the coffin, which had been constructed with unusual care, being intended for a person of distinction. The head, trunk, and limbs were entire, so that the stature could be measured. The chest had sunk in, the heart and lungs were blended together, and presented the appearance of a dark ointment. The whole was without smell. The entire trunk was removed, the head and extremities being regarded as unnecessary to the investigation. The portion thus reserved for examination weighed nine pounds; of this, two pounds were set aside for a second series of experiments, in case those made on the first should prove unsatisfactory. In these investigations, MM. Ozanam and Ide went on the supposition of arsenic being the poison, this being the one employed in the great majority of cases. The matters above mentioned were boiled, the fluid evaporated to dryness, and the residuum obtained dissolved in distilled water. This produced a deep-colored liquor, which was but imperfectly deprived of its hue by chlorine. The distilled water charged with this extract was again evaporated to dryness. At the same time, four ounces of nitrate of potass, placed in a matrass, were exposed on ignited charcoal. The suspected matter, well dried and rolled into little portions, was introduced. Each time this was done, a deflagration was perceived. It was then allowed to cool, and the residue again disolved in distilled water. This solution was saturated with nitric acid, and afterwards subjected to the usual reagents, all of which indicated the presence of arsenic. Some small portions were treated with vegetable charcoal, introduced into a glass tube, and then heated. They gave out aqueous vapor; soon after which, small grey-colored and brilliant points were seen. A grain of metallic arsenic was thus obtained. Another portion, treated with hydro-sulphuric acid, furnished sulphuret of arsenic; and this, heated and acted upon by caustic potass, afforded a portion of shining matter, which was easily dissolved in distilled water by directing upon it a current of oxygen gas. By these various experiments, the fact of a considerable quantity of arsenic having been administered was thus demonstrated at the end of seven years, affording a striking illustration of the importance of toxicology in forwarding the ends of justice.—*Medical Gazette.*

Velocity of Light.—The eclipses of the satellites or moons of the planet Jupiter had been carefully observed for some time, and a rule was obtained which foretold the instants in all future time when the satellites were to glide into the shadow of the planet, and disappear, or again to emerge into view. Now it was found that these appearances took place 16½ minutes sooner when Jupiter was near the earth, or on the same side of the sun with the earth, than when it was on the other side; that is to say, more distant from the earth by one diameter of the earth's orbit, and at all intermediate stations the difference diminished from the 16½ minutes, in exact proportion to the less distance from the earth. This proves, then, that light takes 16½ minutes to travel across the earth's orbit, and 8¼ minutes for half that distance, or to come down to us from the sun.—The velocity of light, ascertained in this way, is such, that in one second of time, viz: during a single vibration of a common clock pendulum, it would go from London to Edinburgh and back 200 times: the distance between these is 400 miles. This velocity is so surprising, that the philosophic Dr. Hooke, when it was first asserted that light was thus progressive, said he could more easily believe the passage to be absolutely instantaneous, even for any distance, than that there should be a progressive movement so inconcievably swift. The truth, however, is now put quite beyond a doubt, by many collateral facts bearing upon it."—*Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics.*

The Eye.—"The nature of the eye as a camera obscura is beautifully exhibited by taking the eye of a recently killed bullock, and after carefully cutting away or thinning the outer coat of it behind, by going with it to a dark place, and directing the pupil towards any brightly illuminated objects; then through the semi-transparent retina left at the back of the eye may be seen a minute but perfect picture of all such objects—a picture, therefore, formed on the back of the little apartment or camera obscura, by the agency of the cornea and lens in front. Understanding from all this that when a man is engaged in what is called looking at an object, his mind is, in truth, only taking cognizance of the picture or impression made on his retina, it excites admiration in us to think of the exquisite delicacy of texture and of sensibility which the retina must possess, that there may be the perfect perception which really occurs of even the separate parts of the minute images there formed. A whole printed sheet of newspaper, for instance, may be represented on the retina on less surface than that of a finger nail; and yet not only shall every word and letter be separately perceivable, but even any imperfection of a single letter. Or, more wonderful still, when at night an eye is turned up to the blue vault of heaven, there is portrayed on the little concave of the retina the boundless concave of the sky, with every object in proportions. There a moon in beautiful miniature may be sailing among her white edged clouds, and surrounded by a thousand twinkling stars,—so that to an animalcule supposed to be within and near the pupil, the retina might appear another starry firmament with all its glory. If the images in the human eye be thus minute, what must they be in the little eye of a canary bird, or of another animal smaller still! How wonderful are the works of nature.—*Ibid.*

Elephants of a Chinese Viceroy.—In documents printed during the recess, by order of Parliament, to afford information on the forthcoming East India Trade Inquiry, there has been reprinted a statement, (furnished by the Company,) "Mr. Chapman's Narrative of a Voyage to Cochin China." Amongst many curious particulars, (independent of those connected with trade,) are the following:—The party had arrived in the Bay of Chimay, the boundary of the Tonquinese possessions on the Huo River: the palace (speaking of the Chinese Viceroy's house,) deserved the name of a good lower roomed house. The building was laid out in spacious verandahs and private rooms. In one of the verandahs I was introduced to the Viceroy, named Ong-tashia: I found him *swinging in a net hammock*, extended between one of the pillars and the wainscot of the inner apartments. He was a venerable old man, about sixty years of age, silver beard, and most engaging manners. His dress was plain and simple, consisting of a loose gown of black glazed linen, with large sleeves, and black silk cap, and sandals on his feet. I acquainted him with my business in Cochin China. I then requested he would receive the present (a gold repeating watch, set with small diamonds) I brought him as a small token of my respect. He then descended from his net, and seated himself upon the ground. He approved of my proposal to form a commercial intercourse with his nation, and would promote it all in his power. He then inquired several particulars respecting the nation I belonged to; as our force by sea and land, our commerce, customs, and religion. He also examined our hats, swords, and other parts of our dress, very minutely. He then requested us to partake of a repast, consisting principally of minced fowls, vegetables, pork, buffalo, beef, fish, rice, sweetmeats, tea, spirits, &c.; during which several *war elephants* were brought into an area fronting the verandahs, where some figures, representing soldiers, were placed in ranks: these the elephants attacked with great fury, *seized them with their trunks, tossed them in the air, and trampled them under their feet*. Some soldiers were employed in shooting at a butt with long matchlocks, which had swivels and three-legged stands to fire them on. After a renewal of his professions of friendship and regard, we stood up to depart: he ordered all the Mandarins who where with him to attend me, &c. What is said by Mr. Chapman respecting this town is worth repeating: the latter end of September the rains were so heavy, and the floods came down with so much violence from the mountains, that almost the whole town was overflowed in one night; during which the noise made by the rushing of the water through the streets, and the cries of the people removing their effects, were horrible and alarming beyond idea. In the morning great numbers of boats were passing in the streets. Notwithstanding these floods happen several times during the periodical rains, few precautions are taken by the inhabitants to secure themselves against the sometimes melancholy consequences; and the government is so absurd as not to allow an upper room to any one but their sovereign.

Milman's Character of the Hymns of David.—They excel no less in sublimity and tenderness of expression than in loftiness and purity of religious sentiment.—In comparison with them the sacred poetry of all other nations sinks into mediocrity. They have embodied so exquisitely the universal language of religious emotion, that (a few fierce and vindictive passages excepted natural in the warrior poet of a sterner age,) they have entered with unquestioned propriety into the ritual of the holier and more perfect religion of Christ. The songs which cheered the solitude of the desert caves of Engedi, or resounded from the voice of the Hebrew people as they wound along the glens or the hill-sides of Judea, have been repeated for ages in almost every part of the habitable world, in the remotest islands of the ocean, among the forests of America, or the sands of Africa. How many human hearts have they softened, purified, and exalted!—of how many wretched beings have they been the secret consolation!—On how many communities have they drawn down the blessings of Divine Providence, by bringing the affections into unison with their deep devotional fervor.—*History of the Jews.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½ a 4
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4½ a 5
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	$3
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes	6½a7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6	Leather, sole,	23 a 25
Butter, keg.	8	upper, doz.	$30a36
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1	Lard,	4½a5
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6	Molasses,	35 a40
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bre. 10d	6½
Coals, bush.	5 a 6½	8d	6½
Candles, lb.	9	6d	7½
Copperas	3½ a 3¾	4d	8
Cheese	6½ a 7	other	6 a 7½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a66
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15	Onions, bush.	$ 1
Cotton Wool	8½ a 9	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1	$2½a3
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½a2¾
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	3½ a 4
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½	medium do.	62
Flour, bbl.	84 a 4½	paper hang's	p. 37a50
Feathers	29 a 30	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9a10
hatcheled,	10	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 45
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5
herring,	6 59a7 50	do. Kentucky	5 a 6
shad,	12 50	Sugar, N. O. lb. new	8½a9
mack'l.	8½ a 11	country,	7½
Grain, wheat, bu	50a56	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	45a50	Salt,	$2 37½ a 2 50
corn	37½a45	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$5	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groc	10	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2	keg, lb.	6a 12½
½ do.	1½	leaf,	3 a 15
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	50 a $1
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin,	70 a 75
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1,50a1,88
green	5	Wax, bees'	18 a 20
Indigo, Span. lb.	2½a2¾	Wool,	22 a 40
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120	Whisk'o. gall.	30a50
blooms, Jun.	$90	new	22½a25
rolled	95	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	10½	black	14
pig, ton	$33 a 35	4-4 br. Sheeting,	9

REMARKS—" demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
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Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea, do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25	a 75
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December 25, 1829.—1yF

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February 16, 1830.—3t

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January 22—tf.

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FREDERICK BAUSMAN, } Adm'rs.
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February 5.—4t.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

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January 1st, 1830.

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TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance.—Three dollars at the end of the year.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1830.

☞ OUR RIVERS are still closed with ice, but are rising slowly, and we confidently predict that they will be open for navigation on the 22d instant.

The meeting held at the Court-House, on the evening of the 17th instant, was adjourned to meet again on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—It is to be hoped that the citizens of Pittsburgh, and of Allegheny county, will attend this meeting.

At the late meeting, a proposition was made to substitute a railroad for a canal from hence to Erie. We think that this proposition was ill-timed and ill-advised. The legislature are about to make the appropriations for the ensuing year, and one hundred-thousand dollars are proposed towards the extension of the canal from this place to Erie. If the citizens of Pittsburgh now give an expression of opinion in favor of a railroad, instead of an extension of the canal, is there not danger that this appropriation may be stricken out? This is a question worthy of serious consideration. We hope our citizens will consider it seriously and dispassionately.

It should be remembered that there is also an appropriation proposed for the improvement of the Monongahela river, by slack-water navigation. If the people of Pittsburgh decide in favor of a railway to Erie, should they not also propose to substitute a railway to the Virginia state line? If we now declare against the proposed canal to Erie, should we not carry our principle throughout, and remonstrate against the further prosecution of improvements by canal?

Some of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal have already proposed to stop their work, and substitute a railroad. What effect would our decision in favor of the latter mode of conveyance have upon the deliberations of that company?—Hopes are entertained that operations may shortly be commenced at Pittsburgh, to progress eastward, so as to hasten the completion of that great work. If we now decide in favor of railroads, with what face can we ask congress to make a further subscription to that improvement?—If a railroad is better than a canal from here to Erie, surely it will be, in a still greater degree, better from here, *across the mountains*, to Cumberland.—If a rail road is superior to a canal, we should at once abandon the work on the canal and tunnel, and substitute a railway.

For the Gazette.

A HINT TO COAL BUYERS.—Coal wagons are frequently seen stopping at different places in town, throwing out from one to five bushels of coal. This is supposed to be a private transaction of the drivers. *Quere.*—Was this excess of coal put in at the *pit*, or does the purchaser of the load sustain the loss? HONESTY.

For the Gazette.

The Pittsburgh Infant School Association.

The System of Infantile Instruction now offered to the patronge of the citizens of Pittsburgh, claims to be fraught with advantages far surpassing all others in general use. Certain success has every where followed its introduction, and the high benefits it has conferred have been amply displayed and acknowledged. It now deservedly ranks among the most important improvements of the day, and, in the hands of charity, has proved one of her noblest and most efficient instruments, in carrying knowledge into the habitations of the poor and destitute.—But it needs no eulogy.—Let all who feel an interest in the rising generation go and witness its operation. They will find Infants, very Infants, tottering joyfully to school, and making advances in knowledge, which heretofore would have been considered creditable in children of thrice their years. They will witness the success of a mode of instruction deduced from the true philosophy of the human mind, and accommodated, as the case may require, to the feeblest powers, or to the largest capacity. They will see nearly a hundred of these children, under six and a half years of age, amidst all the restless vivacity of youth, observing a degree of order, propriety, discipline, and attention, which puts far in the shade the common assemblages of those much their seniors;—their eyes beaming with pleasure, and various degrees of intelligence, while restrained by the strictest obedience to their superiors, and while receiving that instruction which is leveled to their comprehension, and made their advantage while it is made their delight. They will see no coercion, no rod for chastisement, no lowering brows on the part of the teachers, nor will they hear any harsh language. No: none of these long approved auxiliaries to education and discipline are resorted to in this system, which is dependent for its success upon the best affections of the heart, and the best tendencies of our nature—these being assiduously cultivated, and brought into operation, not only for this purpose, but to regulate the temper, improve the disposition, and balance the powers of the mind. But above all, they will discover that the sublime truths of our Religion, and the pure morals of the Gospel, may be so simplified as to be conveyed to the understanding of the tenderest years. No man of generous feelings can view this scene without experiencing emotions the most grateful to his bosom, and without believing that an era is approaching, highly propitious to the best interests of the world. Such an institution could scarcely solicit friends in vain any where, and much less in a Christian community, and among those who lie under the solemn and peculiar obligations of Christian parents.

The friends of the Analytic Method of instruction believe its origin may be found in Locke's Essay on the Understanding. But that great man, having in view chiefly the direct objects of his work, did not digress to point out all the applications of which his discoveries were capable. It was nearly half a century before the seeds sown by him were cherished into life, and many more tedious years elapsed, whilst learning and wisdom were watering the precious plant, before its bud burst on the world with a full display of its beauties, and full assurance of its value and usefulness. Various works of great merit have been written in illustration of this subject, and it is almost unpardonable in those whose business it is "to teach the young idea how to shoot," not to be familiar with their precepts.

The system we recommend builds upon the foundation which nature has laid, and carries up the work of instruction in the manner she indicates. The child is first taught to analyze, sift, and examine the little stock of knowledge which its short experience and limited comprehension has acquired. It is taught, as far as practicable, every new application of its few simple ideas, and its curiosity is stimulated by being shown how great is the variety of these applications. It is excited, by appropriate questions, to reflect upon those things which are the subjects of its every day prattle.—Every thing which strikes the attention of the child may, by the apt tutor, be seized as the medium of instruction. It is the endeavor of the teacher that his little charge shall, according to his capacity and the range of his ideas, thoroughly understand the concerns and the topics of the limited sphere in which he moves, and that his advances be made the result of the exercise of his own understanding and reasoning powers. But in a school where, from necessity, some system is adopted, the subject of instruction, the amusements, and the exercises, are so arranged as to awaken and constantly keep up a lively interest, and at the same time subserve this design. The recreations are carefully attended to, and made part of the course of education. Every step is a direct application to the understanding as well as the memory. The children have no dry lessons to learn, of which they know not the meaning. They are not even required to spell a word which a proper definition does not make them comprehend. Nothing is left for the mechanical exercise of the faculties. From that which they well understand, they proceed to that which is less familiar, still analysing and dwelling minutely on every particular of the progress—each new idea of which they are found susceptible being made a step to a higher ascent in knowledge. Thus every attainment of the learner being acquired by an actual operation of the understanding, his advances greatly strengthen and enlarge all the faculties of the mind, and insure him an accuracy and readiness in the use of his acquisitions of which older heads might boast. Every day his capacity is increased, and he becomes better fitted to receive and retain what is next offered for his consideration. This course, if pursued with intelligence and zeal upon the part of the instructer, and application on the part of the pupil, cannot fail to make a scholar of a ready mind and solid acquirements. The system is equally applicable to every science and every subject of instruction. It leads its votary upward, indeed, through every range of inquiry and every object of research, till he is lost in the mazes of universal inquiry, or stopped by those bounds which human intelligence never transcends.

A MEMBER.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG.—Your remarks on the subject of the colonization of free people of color in Upper Canada, have led me to put some reflections on paper touching that very interesting topic.—I agree with you that such a colony will, at some future day, present to the Southern states an objection to the admission of Canada into the Union; at the same time also, that this colored portion of the population of Canada will be just as unwilling on their side to be united with these states. Nevertheless, I believe the interests and policy of the U. S., not to speak of their moral obligations and national honor, will be consulted by encouraging this Canadian Colony of the free people of color. All admit that the existence of this population in the States is a serious evil—the impossibility of extending the U. S. empire into Canada, can be no evil—the territories of the U. S. some think, are already large enough. The existence of a powerful enemy without your borders, is not to be compared to the evil of an enemy *within* them. The great misfortune, reproach, and danger of this country is slavery. How are you to lessen it? Not by colonization to Africa: they will not go to Africa. It is too far—too remote from any friends and kindred that may be left behind. The colored people are a social and affectionate race, having strong personal and local attachments—These ties would seem to be broken for ever, by an exile of some thousands of miles across the wide ocean—The coast of Africa besides is unhealthy: at any rate the belief that it is sickly prevails and hinders many from going to it. The constitution of the *blacks* of the West Indies, and perhaps of Georgia, may stand the climate, but it must prove fatal to *mulattoes* from all the states, and to those blacks who are acclimated north of the Roanoke. These are reasons which will forever prevent the African Colonization scheme from realizing any *general* and practical results—at least for that portion of the colored people north of the Roanoke. What it has done, and may continue to do, will be attended with some good, but it will be *partial* The seeds of christianity and civilization will be sown in Africa, and that is something; but as for ridding, by means of that colony, the states of this union of its degraded and unfortunate population of free people of color, that cannot be expected by practical men. The place of destination must be nearer at hand—must be healthier, better known, more congenial to their acquired habits: there must be less prejudice against it: the expense of getting to it must be less. Upper Canada is such a country: it is the country they have chosen themselves. Already they have a settlement to which 1100 have gone. It is situated on the bank of the River Au Sable, which empties into Lake Huron, in the district of London, north of the river Thames—about in the latitude of Fort Niagara. It is objected to this position that it is too cold, and some predict the failure of the colony on account of the severity of the climate. This opinion is founded on what happened to a colony of free blacks in Nova Scotia, about 40 years ago; but let it be borne in mind that Nova Scotia is some degrees farther north than Au Sable, and that the Nova Scotia colony were transplanted from Jamaica. To conclude, Mr. Craig, I must repeat that I think the United States owe it to their glory, their interests, and their humanity, to do the best for this injured and oppressed race, without consulting a mean and narrow dictate of *expediency*—without conjuring up fears of imaginary danger from a possible foe in their neighborhood. If the people of color are to be expelled, let them at least *choose* their place of exile: if they are to be colonized, let them prefer the snows of Canada to the sands, and swamps, and fevers of Africa, if they please.—I hope, sir, that the rumor of our minister at London being instructed to remonstrate against this colony in Canada is untrue:—not that we fear that the British government will change its views in consequence of it, but from a belief that such a step would be as dishonorable to this country as it would be useless.

A MAN OF COLOR.

At a meeting of the members of the Old Pittsburgh Blues, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That we will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of our respect for the death of our late fellow soldier, Mr Jno. Pollard.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the relations of the deceased in the melancholy loss which they have sustained.

JAMES R. BUTLER, *Chairman.*
E. TROVILLO. *Secretary.*
Feb. 13, 1830.

It is the opinion of medical men that the effect of drunkenness by *gin drinking*, in the present day, are very different from those which used to manifest themselves in the olden time. This must proceed from the poisonous nature of that dreadful compound *cheap gin*. Sudden death is now more than ever one of the direct consequences of street intoxication. A chemical gentleman of great experience having lately analysed several specimens of *cheap gin*, found the component part of each specimen to consist of *sugar, oil of vitriol, lime*, and *white vit iol*, and flavored with capsicum berries, grains of paradise, and oils of juniper and turpentine. Sugar to sweeten the spirits, previously weakened with water. Lime to mix the oils, with the spirit and white vitriol, if not added with the intention, has the abominable effect of creating an insatiate and feverish thirst—while the other ingredients confer that greatly coveted flavor, called *cordial*. It is no wonder that death ensues after drinking immoderately of this horrid mixture.—*London Paper.*

Fire.—The store of *Dr. Shoenberger*, at "*Maria Forges*," in this county, was destroyed by *fire*, on Friday morning last. The fire, we understand, was communicated from the stove-pipe to *rags* on the *loft*, and from them to a quantity of powder, which blew up the building.—*Huntington Gazette.*

CONGRESS.

February 10.—In the Senate, the bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States, for interest on their advances during the late war, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the Census Bill and the several appropriation Bills passed to a third reading. The discussion of amendments to the latter occupied the House until a late hour.

February 11.—In the Senate, a resolution, submitted by Mr. Foot, was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire and report whether and what further provision may be necessary to prevent encroachments upon lands belonging to, or in possession of, any Indians or Indian Tribes, whether guaranteed to them by treaty, or in which the Indian title may not have been extinguished. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to future sales of the Public Lands, when Mr. Barton concluded his remarks, and the Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Holmes.

In the House of Representatives, several bills heretofore matured *passed*. Pending the passage of the general Appropriation Bill to its third reading, a little debate arose upon some comparison drawn by Mr. Verplanck, between the expenses for foreign intercourse during the two first years of Mr. Adams's term, and the probable expense during the same period of the present Administration.

February 12.—In the Senate the bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of certain States for interest on their advances during the late war, was read the third time and passed. Some time was spent in Executive business. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the annual appropriation bill passed. The bill making appropriation for the payment of sundry Revolutionary and other pensioners was considered in Committee of the Whole, and some debate arose on different modifications. The bill was finally matured for its third reading, and the Committee rose and reported it to the House.—*Journal.*

THE SOUTHERN INDIANS.—By the following extract from the proceedings of the Senate, it appears that a very large majority of that body refused to lay Mr. Foot's resolution on the table. This vote is perhaps not conclusive as to the sentiments of that body upon the great question involved in the Georgia controversy, but it is certainly a very favorable sign.

February 11.—In Senate the following motion, submitted by Mr. Foot, was considered:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire and report, whether any, and what further provisions may be necessary to prevent encroachments upon lands, belonging to, or in possession of any Indians, or Indian Tribes, whether guarantied to them by treaty, or in which the Indian title may not have been extinguished.

Mr. Forsyth moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was determined in the negative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Iredell, Kane, King, McKinley, Rowan, Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, White—13.

Nays—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Livingston, McLean, Marks Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Sillsbee, Sprague, Tyler, Willey, Woodbury—27.

THE TARIFF.

The vote on Monday last is not conclusive—but it strongly indicates that a decided majority of the house of representatives is indisposed to any general revision, or modification, of the tariff laws at the present session: and substantially adopts the principles set forth by the committee on manufactures, presented some time since by their chairman, Mr. *Mallary*—for it will be seen that the bill reported by Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, has been *laid on the table*, or, in polite terms, *rejected*, without argument on its merits. The vote was 107 to 79—majority twenty-eight; a very large one, when the state of the bill, and the importance of its subject, are together considered. There were 27 members absent—but, had the house been full, we think that the majority would have amounted at least to *forty!* The two members from the Baltimore district were absent; it is believed that both would have been in the majority, if present on the vote.

A close examination of the yeas and nays, so far as the lists contain names of *old* members of congress, (with a few exceptions), show us that *they* regarded this proceeding as a question on the *protecting principle*, separated from all other considerations—whether of circumstance or time; but among the nays are some *new* members whose courtesy, perhaps, overcome, or suspended, their established opinions, as to an ulterior result. We suppose that this proceeding has sealed the fate of the bill in the senate—which, however important it seemed, excited but little, if any, public interest: no one, so far as we are informed, on either side of the great question, at all supposing that that bill would ever become a law.

We recognise, with great pleasure, a *new* gathering of *old* friends, concerning a matter which we have long regarded as of the highest [disputed] interest to the people of the United States. It may be said, we think without hesitation, that *every* gentlemen voting in the affirmative, so voted for the sake of the protecting principle—but it is certain that some in the negative are decided friends of that principle, and were influenced, on this occasion, by special considerations. Were the broad question, as to the *constitutionality*, or *expediency*, of protecting the domestic industry offered, we calculate on a majority of about *fifty*, every member of the house being present—say 132 to 81: and if the members represented the *people* only—the majority would really appear considerably more than *two* to *one*. If such *majority* be not sufficient to settle conflicting opinions, what will the *minority* require?—*Niles.*

New Article for a Philadelphia Parlor.—The great abundance and excellence of the Schuylkill water now distributed thro' thirty-six miles of iron pipe in this city and liberties, has given rise new to a article of parlor furniture. A gentlemen has lately erected in his dining room a very handsome classical Japaned urn, through the top of which rises a neat silver pipe, somewhat resembling the mineral water fountains, connected in the usual manner with the hydrant mains. To make the water of an agreeable temperature for summer, the pipe is carried to the bottom of a cold well, where it is coiled in such a manner as to expose a considerable surface to the action of the well water; thus by allowing the parlor fount to run a few minutes, the water is forced from the bottom of the well, having the temperature almost of an ice house in the warmest weather. The whole is so arranged as to be extremely ornamental, the waste water being carried off through the floor to the yard. It will no doubt be imitated by others.—The plan of having a perpetual warm bath is becoming quite common. It is arranged by simply having a copper reservoir set into the throat of a wide kitchen chimney, where it is kept always full by the common apparatus of a pipe and ball, and lever. The ball on the end of the lever floats on the surface, and when any water is drawn off, the ball falling raises the other end, which, fitting into the leaden conductor, admits more water till the reservoir is again filled; from the latter the heated fluid is conveyed to the kitchen, as well as to the bath house, in the first, of which it answers for all the uses of washing, scrubbing, &c. and in the latter affords the never failing luxury of a warm bath. Every house where the Schuylkill water is introduced, should possess this really economical apparatus.—*Saturday Bulletin.*

A MODERN BARNWELL.

It is not many weeks since a mercantile house in Pearl street, New York, stopped in consequence of the depredations of a clerk upon the goods in the store.—And in the course of the investigations which followed, it was ascertained that these depredations had been committed to a very large amount, and were connected with habits of irregularity and dissipation of a frightful description. The culprit belonged to an ancient family of great respectability in this state; and from his own confession on detection, and discoveries since made, it appears that the amount of his robberies of the confiding employer was from six to eight thousand dollars in as many months. He seems to have kept a seraglio, and to have lived in habits of extravagance and dissolution vying a Fauntleroy. We have seen a list of articles, in his confession, written by himself, which he gave in one evening to a favorite mistress, whom he shipped for Charleston, amounting to nearly three hundred dollars. And to supply himself with money, he took goods and sold them to merchant tailors, and others. It is believed, from the disclosures made, that he was but one of a gang of thirty-three young men, all clerks, at salaries of about 400 dollars a year each, who have been living during the past year much in the same way and whose extravagance must have been, and probably now is, supported in like manner from their employers. It is time for employers to look at the the morals of their clerks, as well as to their mercantile education. An apparent attention to their business, during business hours, though commendable as far as it goes, should by no means satisfy the employer. He should know how his clerks spend their evenings, and where. We are told that the billiard tables—those, too, at at our most respectable hotels,—have been the first schools in vice and profligacy, in which the young reprobates of whom we have spoken above have been taught.—These are attended constantly, and to overflowing, by the associates of the youth, a section of whose history we have just been writing, and who was, a few weeks since, the most liberal and reckless of the throng.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

In the simultaneous attacks that were made upon the French posts in America, in 1755, that against Fort Du Quesne, (the present site of Pittsburgh,) was conducted by General Braddock, and those against Niagara and Frontenac, by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Johnston, of New York. The following is an extract from Judge Martin's History of North Carolina, just published, giving an account of those expeditions:

"The army of the latter, (Shirley and Johnston) during the summer, lay on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany. In the early part of June, the troops of the Eastern provinces began to pour in, company after company; and such a motley assembly of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite, to have seen the descendants of the puritans, marching through the streets of that ancient city, (Albany,) to take their station to the left of the British Army, some with long coats, and others with no coat at all, with colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs, the locks of which floated with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the rest of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble*, upon the whole, exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers to which they had been unaccustomed. Among the club of wits that belonged to the British Army, there was a Doctor Shackburg, attached to the staff, who combined with the science of a surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To please the new comers, he composed a tune, and with gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was *nation fine*, and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of Yankee Doodle. Little did the author, in his composition, then suppose, that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule should ever be marked for such high destinies. In twenty years from that time, the national march inspired the heroes of Bunker's Hill, and in less than thirty, Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of Yankee Doodle."

Water-Proof Cloth.—In a former paper we published an account of a patent process for making leather water-proof, and the same advantageous result may be obtained in the case of woollen cloth, at a still smaller cost. A saturated solution of water, sugar of lead, and alum, being prepared, the cloth should be immersed in the fluid for a few hours; on withdrawing it, and allowing it to dry, it will be found impervious to rain. The cloth should afterwards be hot pressed.—*Atlas.*

"Pittsburgh Gazette."

PERSONS indebted to us for subscription to the Pittsburgh Gazette, or advertising in it, previous to the 18th September last, are requested to make immediate payment. Those who comply with this notice promptly, will be charged the lowest rate stated in the terms of the paper; those who do not, will be compelled to pay at the *deferred* rates. D. & M. MACLEAN.

☞ *BOOK AND JOB PRINTING* continued by us as usual, at the corner of Fourth and Wood streets. D. & M. MACLEAN.
February 19, 1830—w3t.

CUT AND BUILDING STONE.

THE subscriber continues to supply both cut and cellar stone. All orders may be left at the Union Canal Lottery Office, No. 114 Market street, next door to Messrs. Findley & Madeira's Drug Store. To Let, a Brick Yard, sufficiently long for six gangs. Also, a Lot, adjoining the city; well calculated for a Market Garden. Apply to
Feb. 19, 1830. DAVID GREER.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

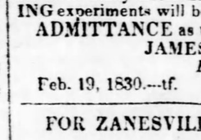
DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil*; Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 82½ THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market.—A situation as Clerk or Salesman, is wanted on the 1st April, in this city, or any other commercial place adjacent, by a young man, now employed as salesman in a country dry goods store. He is well acquainted with mercantile business, writes a fair hand, has a perfect knowledge of book-keeping by double entry, speaks both the English and German languages. Respecting his character, the best of recommendations will be given by his present employer.—A gentleman of undoubted character and qualifications, wants a situation as Manager at Iron Works.—Farms To Let and For Sale.—Several girls want places as Housemaids.

Apply at the above office, where persons of all occupations may hear of situations, and assistants procured for persons in business. Letters (post paid) from a distance, on business, will be punctually attended to. J. WILLIAMS.
February 19, 1830—4t

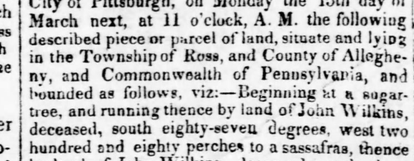
LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE Subscriber has pleasure in announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city, and to the visiters of the Museum generally, that he has made an arrangement with Mr. R. Peter, jr. for the delivery of a popular series of Lectures on Chemistry before the visiters to the Museum, the first lecture of which will be given on Friday evening the 19th inst. at 8 o'clock. The subject will be the chemical nature of water, and the properties of its constituent elements; in the course of which many BRILLIANT and INTERESTING experiments will be shown.

ADMITTANCE as usual—25 cents.
JAMES R. LAMBDIN.
Founder and Proprietor.
Feb. 19, 1830.—tf.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.



STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,
45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
Putnam.
February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to TILLAY & SCOTT.
Louisville, February 19—3m.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

The steamboat Messenger

WILL depart for the above port immediately on the opening of the river. For freight or passage, apply to ALLEN & GRANT.
February 16—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following described piece or parcel of land, situate and lying in the Township of Ross, and County of Allegheny, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at a sugar-tree, and running thence by land of John Wilkins, deceased, south eighty-seven degrees, west two hundred and eighty perches to a sassafras, thence by land of John Wilkins, deceased, south three degrees, east seventy-eight perches to a hickory, thence north seventy-six degrees, east forty perches to a post, thence by land of William Robinson, south fourteen degrees, one hundred and seventy-one perches to a white oak grub, thence north twenty-eight degrees, east eight perches to a hickory, thence north twenty-four degrees, east forty perches to a post, thence north thirty degrees and sixty perches to a stone, thence north twenty-four degrees, east sixteen perches to a stone, forty-five degrees, east sixteen perches to a post, thence north sixty degrees, east forty perches to a white oak, thence north sixty degrees, east eighty-five perches to a post, thence by land of Abraham R. Woolley, south eighty-six degrees, west thirty perches to a sugar tree, and thence north five degrees, east forty perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres, and sixty-two perches more, or less.

Taken in execution as the property of Abraham R. Woolley, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for the use of the Bank of the United States, and to be sold by WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Feb. 19, 1830.—3t

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into partnership, under the firm of TOLAND & MAGOFFIN, and have taken the Store, No. 168 Market street, where they offer for sale, a general assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS.

They will be assisted by Mr. David Maccoun and request their friends to favor them with an early call, when they come to the city. Every exertion shall be made to give them entire satisfaction. GEORGE W. TOLAND,
WM. M. MAGOFFIN.
Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1830.—5t

Union Canal Lottery Office

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, NEXT SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,452		2,452
5	1,000		5,000
5	800		4,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
46	100		4,600
46	80		3,680
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
93	40		3,680
92	30		2,760
920	20		18,400
8280	10		82,800
9624 prizes			$198,432
15180 blanks—2480 tickets.			

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will meet with prompt attention. Apply to, or address,
DAVID GREER,
No. 114 Market Street, next door to Messrs. Findley & Madeira's Drug Store, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19, 1830.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, Edinburgh.

AND for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his drug and family medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, north east corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and retail by his agents and every principal druggist and vender of medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had, gratis, pamphlets either in English, German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health*—for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Vegetable Nervous Cordial*, or *Nature's Grand Restorative.*—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints, generally, inward weakness, depression of spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial diseases, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.* A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Stomachic Bitters.* Celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and a cure for the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.* A medicine universally esteemed for destroying every species of worms in the human body. Price fifty cents per package; large packages one dollar.

DR. DYOTT'S *Patent Itch Ointment.* For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety. Price fifty cents per box.

DR. DYOTT'S *Infallible Tooth Ache Drops* Price fifty cents; small vials, twenty-five cents.

DR. DYOTT'S *Anti-Bilious Pills*, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes fifty cents.

DR. VICKERS' *Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm &c.* Price 37½ cents per box.

DR. VICKERS' *Embrocation for Rheumatism, &c.* Price 37½ cents per bottle.

DR. GODBOLD'S *Vegetable Balm of Life.*—Price one dollar per bottle.

The Restorative Dentrifice. For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums. Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price fifty cents; small vials twenty-five cents.

MAHY'S *Approved Plaster Cloth.* A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, boils, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar, for each size plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent faculty in the United States.

THE BALM OF IBERIA—Extracted from an Iberian Fragrant Plant; for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.

CLEMEN'S ALMOND LOTION—A certain cure for *grubs, pimples, freckles, ringworms, tetter, sunburn, morphew*, and *tan*, &c.

☞ Take notice, that, in order to prevent all imposition, each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebrity for their unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances, had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families and individuals, whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and for whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of diseases, and proper directions for using them.

☞ A considerable discount will be allowed to druggists, country merchants, and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to, and the medicines carefully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction.

A supply of the above medicines, just received and for sale, by appointment of the proprietor,
DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
February 19, 1830.—m1y.

ERIN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting of the Society, to be held at the usual place, on Saturday, the 20th inst at 7 o'clk. P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order. G. R. WHITE, Ass't Secretary.
February 16—2

Clarke's Office, February 16, 1830.

Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 3 FOR 1830.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

Next Saturday, 20th Feb. 1830

YATES & M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.

54 Number Lottery—3 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1	prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	"	10,000	"	10,000
1	"	5,000	"	5,000
1	"	4,000	"	4,000
1	"	3,000	"	3,000
1	"	2,452	"	2,452
5	"	1,000	"	5,000
5	"	800	"	4,000
10	"	500	"	5,000

Besides 400, 300, 200, 100, 80, 70, 60, 50, &c.

Tickets,	$10	Halves,	$5
Quarters,	2,50	Eighths,	1,25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will pe promptly attended to. Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address

J. M. CLARKE,
No. 110 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830.—2t

PERCUSSION GUNS,

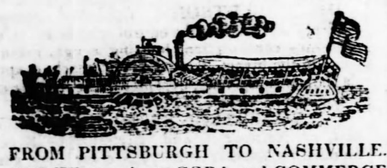
WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
February 16, 1830—d1M.

TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS tenders his services to his friends and the public, to transact business on Commission, and respectfully refers to the gentlemen named below, for his qualifications. REFERENCES.

Hon. SAMUEL SMITH, } Senators in Congress
" E. F. CHAMBERS, } from Maryland.
Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, Senator in Congress from Georgia.
Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts.
Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Representative in Congress from North Carolina.
Hon. WARREN R. DAVIS, Representative in Congress from South Carolina.
Messrs. MACDONALD & RIDGLEY, WILLIAM LORMAN, Esq. LUKE TIERNAN, Esq. ISAAC M'KIM, Esq. Baltimore.
Baltimore, February 16—4t

LINE OF PACKETS,



FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

☞The National Gazette and Baltimore Gazette will insert the above weekly for one month.
Pittsburgh, February 16—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

TO LET.

THE Brick Dwelling House, at the corner of Smithfield and Second streets. Inquire of

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
February 16, 1830.—tf. *Agent.*

LEFT with Samuel Munn, as a pledge, one saddle, a great coat, and a bundle tied up in a pocket handkerchief. The owner or owners is required to come forward, on or before the 15th day of March next, and redeem the above articles, or they will then be sold at public sale.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN,
EDMUND THOMAS,
Administrators of Samuel Munn.
February 16, 1830.—3t*

FOR SALE.

THE equitable title to lots No. 3 and 4, and one-third of lot No. 13, in the town of Birmingham. If not disposed of at private sale, they will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, 20th day of February, inst. at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1830—2t

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the White House Tavern, in Versailles Township, Allegheny County, on the first day, being the first Monday, of March next, for Managers to conduct the affairs of the company for one year after that date. JAMES IRWIN, *Sec'ry.*
February 9, 1830.—3t

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

ALEXANDER OTTERSON is a candidate for the office of *OVERSEER OF THE POOR.*
February 9—ts.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.—☞Orders for tickets received in Pittsburgh until the 22d instant.☜

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,452	2,452
5		1,000	5,000
5		800	4,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
46		100	4,600
46		80	3,680
46		60	2,760
46		50	2,300
92		40	3,680
92		30	2,760
920		20	18,400
8280		10	82,800
9621 prizes			$198,432
15180 blanks—2480 tickets.			

Tickets -	$10 00	Quarters -	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,
CORNER OF WOOD & FIFTH STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

THE subscriber having rented the above well known stand, his best endeavors will be used to please the friends and customers of the establishment, and thereby merit a continuance of their friendship and patronage. C. GLEIM.

N. B.—The undersigned, having declined business in the above establishment, in favor of Mr. Gleim, who is at present his successor, begs leave to solicit a continuance of the patronage of his friends and former customers, being persuaded that no attention will be found wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. JOHN RAMSAY.
February 9, 1830—1mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT.* He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally—particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.
February 12, 1830—tf.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.
January 1st. 1830

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT SHAMROCK, J. May master, will leave for Saint Louis on the opening of the navigation. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAM BOAT NEW YORK, expected here from Louisville on the first opening of the river, will be immediately despatched for the above port.—For freight or passage apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
February 12—tf.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE STEAM BOAT HOME, James Irwin Master, will leave for Saint Louis, immediately on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
February 12—tf.

For Sale at John D. Davis's Bookstore,

THE FORM BOOK,

CONTAINING nearly Three Hundred of the most approved Forms in Conveyancing, Arbitration, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.
February 12—3t.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

THE subscribers, having succeeded to the *Queensware Business* of Messrs. James Park & Co., now offer Country Dealers, City Retailers, &c. a large and well selected assortment of

Blue, Printed, Mocho, Painted and C. C. WARE.

ALSO—Gold-Edged and Painted China
French Porcelain Tea Setts
Stone China Dining Setts
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

MANTEL ORNAMENTS

ALSO,
Pittsburgh Manufactured Plain, Moulded and Cut *FLINT GLASS.*

Experienced Packers are employed; and *prices* and *terms of sale* shall be liberal.

WETMORE & HAVENS.
At the old stand of Messrs. James Park & Co. Second street, two doors east of Wood street.
February 2, 1830.—4t

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.
December 29, 1829.—3mw

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also,* Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.
Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.
February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 7-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-8 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices

☞COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

☞Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.
January 22, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio: and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
December 8, 1829.—tf.

FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.
January 15—tf.

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.
AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds,* from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. left with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.
January 12, 1830.—11t.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.
Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

TO LET.

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps.

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Cowbus.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville: Wm. Mount, M D Dayton: M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati. Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brems, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairds-town, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses - price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism.

For Nashville,

THE Steam Boat DELAWARE, will leave this place for Nashville, immediately after the opening of the river. For freight or passage apply on board, or to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
February 5.—tf.

TO LET,

THE STORE-ROOM and Dwelling House, on Market Street, between third and fourth Streets, now occupied by Mr. Alexander Petrie. Apply to

A. BEELEN.
February 12.—3t.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel: and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ASNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
Dec. 15.—4m

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh.
March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 23, 1829.—tf.